

*J. A. Bidegaray*

*29 Sept. 1881*

# LAVAL UNIVERSITY

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The University is open to visitors every day,  
Sundays and Holidays excepted.

**ENTRANCE FEE: 25 CENTS.**

On Thursdays from 1 P. M., to 4 P. M., entrance free.

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## LAVAL UNIVERSITY GUIDE

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### LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

The Laval University was founded in 1852, by the Quebec Seminary. The Royal Charter, which was granted it by H. M. Queen Victoria, was signed at Westminster, December 8, 1852.

By the Bull: *Inter varias sollicitudines*, May 15, 1876, the Sovereign Pontiff Pius IX, of glorious and pious memory, has given to the Laval University its complement by granting it the solemn canonical erection with the most extensive privileges.

By virtue of this Bull, the University has for protector at the Holy See, His Eminence the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda.

The supreme direction of doctrine and discipline, of faith and morals, is vested in a Superior Council composed of the Rt Rev. Bishops of the ecclesiastical Province of Quebec, under the Presidency of His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, who is also postolic Chancellor of the University.

By virtue of the Royal Charter, the Visitor of the Laval University is always the Catholic Archbishop of Quebec who has the right of *veto* over all the rules and nominations.

The Superior of the Quebec Seminary is *de jure* the Visitor of the University.

The Counsel of the University is composed of the Directors of the Quebec Seminary and of the three senior titular professors of each of the faculties.

There are four faculties, viz: that of Theology, of Law, of Medicine and of Arts. The professors of the faculty of Theology are named by the Visitor. All the others are named by the Counsel; they can be deposed at will. The degrees which the students may obtain in each of the faculties are those of Bachelor, Master or Licenciate, and Doctor. Good conduct is an essential condition for obtaining degrees.

According to the decision of the S. C. of the Propaganda, dated February 1, 1876, a Branch of the Laval University has been established at Montreal. The three faculties of Theology, of Law, and of Medicine are organized in Montreal as in Quebec.

According to the Royal Charter, confirmed by the decision of Rome, there can be but one faculty of each denomination. The professors of the same faculty, at Quebec and at Montreal, are consequently absolutely upon the same footing, governed by the same rules and enjoying the same privileges.

#### ORGANIZATION OF TEACHING.

The academical year comprises ten months, and is divided into three terms. The first begins the Wednesday following the eighth of September and ends at Christmas; the second ends at Easter, and the third at the beginning of July.

The teaching is given by titular professors, by fellows and by tutors. The first alone are properly speaking professors, they alone can be members of the University Counsel, and have a debating voice in the counsel of the faculties since the year 1871-72. A titular professor in one faculty can no longer be named titular professor in another; but he can be a fellow or a tutor.

The lectures are private in the faculty of Theology, of Law, and of Medicine. Nevertheless any priest can be admitted to the lectures on Theology; the same rule exists for lawyers with regard to the lectures on Law, and for physicians and surgeons with regard to the lectures on Medicine. In the faculty of Arts, there are public and private lectures; the latter are for the students of this faculty only.

Once a week, in the private lectures, the professor devotes the time of one lecture to examining his pupils on the matter studied during the week.

At the end of each term, all the students undergo an examination on the different matter taught during that term. This examination, which is oral, is undergone before a jury of three professors. The result, which is inscribed, in the registers, is noted by one of the six terms: *Very good, Good, Sufficiently good, Medium, Bad, Very bad*, as the case may require. Each particular examination deserving any one of the last three notes, contains a defect opposed to the obtaining of degrees, as long as it is not removed, at some future time, by a sufficient examination.

There are two classes of pupils: the *inscribed pupils*, or *pupils* properly so called, who have undergone successfully the examinations of Inscription in the faculty of Arts; and the *students*, who have not undergone that examination. For the faculties of Law and Medecine, the young men who propose to practise as lawyers, notaries or physicians in the Province of Quebec, must, even to be admitted as students, have been admitted by the respective boards of the Bar, the Chamber of Notaries, and College of Physicians of the Province of Quebec. Those two classes of students are absolutely on the same footing, the only difference consisting in some pecuniary advantages made for the first mentioned.

## ENTRANCE.

### PAINTINGS.

1 St Roch Suburbs, after the fire of 1845, view from the top of Côte-à-Coton, looking towards the east—Jos. Legaré.

2 Falls of Niagara—Jos. Legaré.

3 The basin of the parish of St Anselm before the church was built—Jos. Legaré.

4 Falls of Niagara—Jos. Legaré.

5 Falls of the Jacques Cartier River—Jos. Legaré.

6 St Roch Suburbs, after the fire of 1845, view taken from Côte-à-Coton, looking westward—Jos. Legaré.

## THE MUSEUM OF PAINTINGS.

This Museum is composed chiefly of the magnificent gallery of paintings, collected with as much care as skilfulness by the late Honorable Joseph Legaré, one of our first Canadian artists. This collection comprises about 150 original paintings, several of which are on copper and about thirty on wood. This

gallery contains, one Lanfranc, one Lesueur, two Parrocels, one Romanelli, two Salvator Rosa, three Téniers, one Joseph Vernet, one Simon Vouet, one Tintoret, one Poussin, one Puget, one Albane, etc.

1 St Monica presenting her son Augustine to St Ambrosius, Bishop of Milan—C. Porta, Rome, 1878.

2 Hunting, *on panel*—Van Meulen.

3 Cardinal P. H. Van Steeland, after his death—Jean-Baptiste Monnayer.

4 Flowers.

5 Serenading in the Streets of Rome.

6 St Peter and St Paul.

7 Butcher, baker and sailor—John Opie.

8 Monk studying by torch light—(From the Seminary collection.)

9 Aged monk meditating by torch light—(From the Seminary collection.)

10 Interior of a church—Pierre Neefs senior.

11 Rural scenery.

12 Death sentence—V.-H. Janssens.

13 Scenery.

14 Cavalry encounter, between Saxons and Romans.—Jos. Parrocel.

15 Cavalry encounter, between Turks and Romans—Jos. Parrocel.

16 The Blessed Virgin, St Ann, and the Infant Jesus, blessing St John-the-Baptist.

18 Fruits.

18 Nativity of Our Lord—Antoine Coypel.

19 Outdoor scene, lunch in a park—Téniers ?

20 Indoor scene—Téniers ?

21 Martyrdom of St Catherine—François Chauveau.

22 St Elizabeth of Hungary.

23 St John-the-Evangelist.

24 Marine, Bordeaux—Karl Vernet ?

25 Marine—Karl Vernet ?

26 Marine, negroes quarreling on the wharves—Karl Vernet ?

27 Vase ornamented with flowers, *on wood* (signed) S.P. Fiesne—(Presented by Abbé A. A. Blais).

28 Small farm (Flemish school) *on wood*.

29 Small farm (Flemish school) *on wood*.

30 Sea-port—Jos. Vernet.

32 Landscape, card playing on the grass—Salvator Rosa.

32 Elias throwing his mantle to Elisha—Albert Van Ouwater.

33 Landing of Jacques Cartier at Matapedia and taking possession in the name of the King of France (gift of M. Faribault)—Hawkesett.

34 Marine—Jean Lingelbach.  
 35 Marine—Jean Lingelbach.  
 36 The Daughters of Jethro—Giovanni Francesco.  
 37 Religion and time (allegorical).  
 38 Portrait of Cardinal Trivulzio, prince of Aragon, 1643.  
 39 Landscape, hermitage—H. Vargason.  
 40 Portrait of a bishop.  
 41 Peaches and other fruits—Andrea Monticelli.  
 42 St Magdalen—Louis Antoine David.  
 43 Portrait, the poet Demetrius, *on wood*—Brown-zig.  
 44 Despair of an Indian woman in the forests of America—Jos. Legaré.  
 (This painting has obtained a medal from the Montreal Society of Arts, 1826.)  
 45 The Golden calf—Frank, junior.  
 46 Jesus meeting St Veronica—Luis de Vargas.  
 47 St Michael vanquishing the devil—Simon Vouet.  
 48 The Magi adoring—Don Juan Carreno de Miranda.  
 49 Shepherds adoring—V.-H. Jaussens.  
 50 Charming scenery, *on wood*.  
 51 School of Athens (from Raphael)—Ph.-Pont.-Ant. Robert.  
 52 Louis XV—Quentin de Latour.  
 53 Marie Leczinska, Queen consort of Louis XV—F. Boucher.  
 54 Louis, Dauphin, father of Louis XVI—Quentin de Latour.  
 55 Marie Josèphe de Saxe, Dauphine, mother of Louis XVI—F. Boucher.  
 56 Madame Victoire, daughter of Louis XV—F. Boucher.  
 57 Madame Adélaïde, daughter of Louis XV—F. Boucher.  
 58 Madame Louise, daughter of Louis XV, Carmelite—F. Boucher.  
 59 Flowers and fruits, *on wood*.  
 60 David contemplating the head of Goliath—Pierre Puget.  
 61 Judith and the head of Holophernes, *copied from Allorie*.  
 62 St. John-the Baptist's head.  
 63 Portrait of Honorable L.-H. Lafontaine—Théophile Hamel.  
 64 Landscape, mountains and ruins.  
 65 Portrait of Honorable Baldwin Théophile Hamel.

66 Old monastery with river and herd, *on paste-board*.

67 Large scenery with bridge, river and buffalos—Andrea Lucatelli.

68 Ecstasy of St Magdelen, presented by abbé A. A. Blais—Albane.

69 St. Hilarius—Salvator Rosa.

70 Jesus on the cross (from the Seminary collection)—Louis Carrache.

71 St Benedict and a young disciple—Lesueur.

72 Young woman playing the guitar—David Téniers.

73 St Ambrose and Theodoze—F. Segriso.

74 A monk praying (franciscan) *on wood*, (from the Seminary collection).

75 A monk studying (capucin) *on wood*, (from the Seminary collection).

76 Martyrdom of pope St Vigilius—L. W. Baumgartner.

77 St Peter's denial.

78 Hunter and dog fight—Abraham Rademaker.

79 Portrait of Calvin—Loemans (Chs. Pierson).

80 St Michael triumphing over rebellions angels.

81 Roman Antiquities—Hubert Robert.

82 Landscape, rural scenery.

83 Gleeful bachanal—Palamède (Staevarst).

84 Flute player, copied from Van Dyke by Jean Molinaer.

85 St Jerome commenting the Scriptures.

86 The Virgin and infant in the cradle.

87 Martyrdom of M. Robert Longé (1764)—(signed) H. Alliès.

88 St Bartholomew—V. H. Janssens.

89 Shepherds adoring—Mignard.

90 Portrait.

91 Landscape, shewing bridge, river, falls.

92 Portrait.

93 Landscape in India—T. Daniell.

94 The eight Beatitudes—(signed) J. Corneille, J.

95 The body of Christ returned to His mother—An't sine Van Dyke.

96 Hunt.

97 Scenery in Ireland.

98 Landscape *on copper*.

99 Landserpe *on copper*.

100 Rural scenery, ruins—Peter Van Bloemen.

101 Disciples of Emmaüs—Paul Bris.

102 St Jerome in the desert—Claude Vignon.

103 God the Father surrounded by angels—N. Poussin.

104 Fair—Monnicks.  
 105 The Circumcision—Domenico Feti.  
 106 Presentation of the Blessed Virgin—Domenico Feti.  
 107 Birth of Our Saviour announced to the Shepherds—Cornelius Pœlemburg.  
 108 A head (study) *on wood*—Stolleben.  
 109 Toilet of a Flemish woman.  
 110 Attending a wounded soldier.  
 111 Cariolanus disarmed by his mother.  
 112 Burning of a village, *from Raphael*.  
 113 Solitaries of Thebaida—Guillot.  
 114 Solitaries of Thebaida—Guillot.  
 115 Ecce homo, *on wood*.  
 116 Moses.  
 117 St Ignatius of Loyola—P. Laurie.  
 118 St Lewis Bertrand, Dominican,—Pisanello Vitore.  
 119 The Holy Family and the family of St John-the-Baptist—(signed) Lorenzo Gramiccia *from Raphael*.  
 120 St Jerome, hearing the trumpet of judgment  
—(signed) D'Ulin, 1717.  
 121 Portrait of a burgomaster.  
 122 Christ crowned with thorns.  
 123 The coronation of the Virgin,—*Sketch* by Giacomo Tintoretto.  
 124 Portrait of Sir G. Prevost—Théophile Hamel.  
 125 Landscape, cattle-herd and ruins—Salvator Castiglione.  
 126 Portrait of Josephe Ourné, aged 25 years,  
daughter of an Abnakis chief—Jos. Légaré.  
 127 Landscape, woman milking her cows, ruins,—  
Salvator Castiglione.  
 128 Woman returning from market.  
 129 Gluttony—Gérard des Nuits.  
 130 Wrath—Gérard des Nuits.  
 131 Sloth—Gérard des Nuits.  
 132 Pride—Gérard des Nuits.  
 133 Avarice—Gérard des Nuits.

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#### CABINET OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY INSTRUMENTS.

The cabinet of natural philosophy instruments is perhaps the most complete in Canada. It contains in all the branches of natural philosophy, more than one thousand instruments, comprising most of the apparatus which serve to demonstrate the most recent

discoveries. The instruments, all manufactured in France or England, leave nothing to be desired for precision.

We will mention, among others, a large Ramsden machine, a Holtz machine, which is one of the three large Holtz machines, which exist on the American continent, the secondary piles of Planté, a complete series of instruments for the study of the phenomena of transcendent optics, Koem's apparatus for the study of the sound of vowels, four magnificent models of hydraulic wheels, a complete series of instruments for mechanical demonstration, etc., etc.

### MINERALOGICAL & GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM.

The various collections of different origin, which composed the former cabinet of Mineralogy of the Quebec Seminary, together with considerable additions containing a great number of rare substances, have been united into one single collection systematically arranged by Mr Th.-Sterry Hunt. Independent of this general collection, many others, smaller but very complete, serve for the demonstration of certain special properties, namely: the degrees of hardness, the optical, electrical and organoleptic properties of minerals; cleavage together with the different kinds of composition and structure, in all, over 4,000 samples.

We shall mention specially, a charming little collection made by abbé Hauiz himself, for the Quebec Seminary. It is placed in the glass-case table, in the first room, on the left.

In the second glass-case table in the second room are to be found three Canadian collections of the highest interest: 1<sup>o</sup> a collection of the gold bearing mines of Beauce, quartz and alluvion; 2<sup>o</sup> a most complete collection of Ottawa phosphates and accompanying minerals; 3<sup>o</sup> numerous samples of Cape Tourmente marble.

The cases of the same compartment also contain a very complete collection of fossile impressions bought by the professor of Mineralogy at Turner's falls, in the very same place where those interesting relics are found; and consequently, quite authentic.

The Geological Museum, composed of about 1,500 samples, comprises:

1<sup>o</sup> A fine collection of stones representing all the strata which are distinguished by some particularity of structure or of composition;

2<sup>o</sup> A considerable collection of fossils of all periods, and specially of the silurian and devonian of Canada. These last are, for the greater part, from the Geological Commission of the Province. There are also a great number of fossils given by private individuals, friends of science.

### ETHNOLOGICAL ZOOLOGICAL MUSEUM.

The two first rooms of this museum are occupied by the ethnological collection of Joseph Charles Taché, Esquire, Deputy-Minister of the Department of Agriculture of Canada. His collection consists of numerous bones and objects used by the Indians, collected for the most part, from ancient burying grounds of the Hurons. There are also numerous other antiquities from foreign parts, and among others an Egyptian mummy with its sarcophagus. The Chinese and Japanese department are already remarkable although of very recent origin.

The fourth and fifth lateral glass-cases contain, among other mammals, most of our fur-bearing animals, an elk, a bear, a moose of high stature; also a large, wolf from the forest of Ardennes, and a gigantic bat of Oceanica.

The ichthyological collection together with that of reptiles is to be found in the central lateral glass-cases. There may be remarked an enormous sword-fish captured in the gulf of Mexico; the mackerel-shark and most of the other dog-fish living in the gulf of St Lawrence. Among the reptiles, there are to be seen, a crocodile of Senegal, a large alligator of South America; also a large rattle snake, with different kinds of porpoises.

The last rooms comprise the ornithological collection composed of about 600 species from every part of the world. Almost all the birds of Canada are collected here and the European faun is widely represented by rare species. The tribe of wading-birds include a great number of varieties remarkable for their size and rarity, among others, the large white stork of Europe, our blue heron, the large white heron, the rose-colored spoon bill, the white swan of America, the large penguin of Malouian Islands and almost all the aquatic birds of Canada.

The tribe of Sparrows is very numerous and comprises many rare and foreign species. The families of humming birds, parrots and others climbers are to be remarked for the variety and the richness of their plumage.

The collection of rapacious birds (birds of prey) diurnal and nocturnal, contains almost all our native species, with a great number of other foreign ones, rare and well worthy of the attention of naturalists.

### BOTANICAL MUSEUM.

This museum occupies the halls adjoining those of mineralogical collections. The two first contain samples of the vegetable kingdom which cannot be placed among the herbs. These collections are divided as follows :

1° A collection of canadian woods used in industry and having a commercial value.

2° Several collections of woods specially prepared for study. The principal one is that of our indigenous vegetable woods, which is one of the most complete of the University.

3° Several collections of exotic woods; among others, a very remarkable collection of commerce woods sold on the english markets.

4° A collection of artificial fruits of rare beauty, among which can be classed numerous varieties of apples, pears, plums, peaches, etc.

5° A collection of artificial mushrooms, comprising eatable mushrooms, suspected and poisonous mushrooms.

The last hall contains the herbarium, or rather the collection of herbals of different countries, all authentic, which compose 1° the american herbal (plants of Canada and of the United States), 2° the general herbal (plants of Europe, Asia, etc.). These herbals contain about 10,000 plants all named and classified.

### LIBRARY.

The library of the University contains 77,000 volumes which can be classed as follows:

1. History of Canada, Canadian politics and jurisprudence, 2,000 volumes.
2. Sessional documents of the different legislative assemblies of the Dominion of Canada, 4,000 volumes.
3. Education and pedagogy, 5,000 volumes.
4. Literature of different countries 3,000 volumes.
5. History of the church in the different countries of the world, 3,000 volumes.
6. Civil, political and graphic history of all the countries in the world 5,000 volumes.

7. History of all countries in North and South Americas, except Canada, 2,000 volumes.

8. Intellectual and moral philosophy, 2,000 volumes.

9. Natural and physical science, 2,000 volumes.

10. Medicine, 5,000 volumes.

11. Law 5,000 volumes

12. Dogmatic, moral and canonical theology, 4,000 volumes.

13. Holy Scripture, religious controversy, preaching, and ascetism, 6,000 volumes.

14. Bibliography, 5,000 volumes.

15. Scientific, historical and political reviews and newspapers, 10,000 volumes.

16. Religious and civil archeology 10,000 volumes.

17. Fine arts, 1,500 volumes.

18. Agriculture and horticulture, etc, etc, 1,500 volumes.

The librarians of the University have been the abbés C.-H. Laverdière, M. E. Méthot and A.-A. Blais.

The library of the University is open to strangers at any time at which the University is open to them, professors and students, are admitted to the library every day, Sundays, Thursdays and vacation excepted.

#### FIRST ROOM.

1. Plan of ancient Rome, engraving by J. De Rubeis.

2. Destruction by fire of St. John's Suburbs, June 28 1845—Jos. Legaré.

3. Portrait of the historian abbé Ferland—Livernois.

4. Portrait of Dr Morrin, late professor of medicine—(signed) Théophile Hamel.

5. Plan of modern Rome, engraving.

6. Portrait of abbé Plante, a canadian bibliophile and antiquarian—(signed) W. Lamprecht.

7. Portrait of brother Lewis, deceased at Quebec in 1848—Jos. Legaré.

8. A Mother, copied from Mazzolini by Sister Mary of Jesus, Good Shepherd, Quebec.

#### MAIN APARTMENT.

1. Tableau of Immaculate Conception of the Most Holy Virgin, patron of Laval University—(signed) Pasqualoni.

2. Portrait of Bishop Laval, founder of the Quebec Seminary.
3. Portrait of Archbishop C.-F. Baugéon, 2d Visitor of Laval University—(signed) A. Plamondon 1870.
4. Portrait of abbé L.-J. Casault, 1st Rector of Laval University—(signed) Théophile Hamel.
5. Portrait of Archbishop E.-A. Taschereau, 2d Rector of Laval University—Pasqualoni.
6. Portrait of abbé M.-E. Méthot, 3d Rector of Laval University—(signed) Eugène Hamel.
7. Portrait of Cardinal Simeoni—(signed) Pasqualoni 1879.
8. Portrait of abbé Thos-E. Hamel, 4th Rector of Laval University—(signed) Eugène Hamel 1877.
9. Portrait full size of Pius IX—(signed) Pasqualoni 1867
10. Portrait of Cardinal Barnabo—Pasqualoni.
11. Portrait of Lord Elgin, presented by Sir Francis Hincks.
12. Battle between Indians—Jos. Legaré.
13. Portrait of Bishop E.-J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston, one of the founders of Laval University—Théophile Hamel.

